

Table of Contents (continued)**General Thoracic
Surgery
(GTS)****87 Comparison of mutational changes in involved N1 lymph nodes with those in primary tumors in stage II non–small cell lung cancer: A pilot study**

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The loss of heterozygosity in primary tumor (PT) and lymph node metastases of patients with resected stage II non–small cell lung cancer was studied. Patients were stratified into risk groups on the basis of the severity of mutations in lymph node metastases compared with those in primary tumor metastases. Low-risk patients in the adenocarcinoma subset demonstrated superior survival.

92 Down-regulation of beta catenin inhibits the growth of esophageal carcinoma cells

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Beta catenin, the effector of the Wnt signaling pathway, plays a role in the pathogenesis of human esophageal cancer. We describe the inhibition of esophageal cancer cell growth by down-regulation of beta catenin using phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides specific to beta catenin.

99 Idiopathic laryngotracheal stenosis: Effective definitive treatment with laryngotracheal resection ▲

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Idiopathic laryngotracheal stenosis is an entity that occurs almost exclusively in women and is without known cause. It is not a progressive process, but the timing of the operation is crucial. Single-staged laryngotracheal resection is successful in restoring the airway while preserving voice quality in more than 90% of patients. Protective tracheostomy is now rarely required (1/30). Long-term follow-up shows a stable airway and improvement in voice quality.

108 Two commonly used neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy regimens for locally advanced stage III non–small cell lung carcinoma: Long-term results and associations with pathologic response

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Neoadjuvant concurrent chemoradiation delivers high resectability, a major pathologic response rate, and local-regional control, with encouraging long-term survival considering the patient population studied. Major pathologic response correlates with long-term survival. Neoadjuvant carboplatin/paclitaxel/radiotherapy is an appropriate framework on which to add new therapies.

(continued on page 18A)